

DORLAND'S ILLUSTRATED

*Medical
Dictionary*

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pleasant sensation, vaguely referred to the epigastrium and abdomen, and often culminating in vomiting. **n. epidem'ica**, an epidemic disease, probably viral gastroenteritis, marked by nausea, vomiting, giddiness, and diarrhea. **n. gravida'rum**, the morning sickness of pregnancy. **n. mari'na**, **n. nava'lis**, seasickness.

nauseant (naw'se-ant) 1. inducing nausea. 2. an agent that causes nausea.

nauseate (naw'se-āt) to affect with nausea.

nauseous (naw'shus, naw'se-us) pertaining to or producing nausea.

navel (na'vel) the umbilicus. **blue n.**, Cullen's sign. **enamel n.**, an indentation in the outer dental epithelium of a developing tooth, in the end of the enamel cord.

navicula (nah-vik'u-lah) [L.] frenulum labiorum pudendi.

navicular (nah-vik'u-lar) [L. *navicula* boat] boat-shaped, as the navicular bone.

navicularthrititis (nah-vik'u-lar-thri'tis) inflammation of the navicular joint of the horse's forefoot.

Nb chemical symbol for niobium.

N.B.S. National Bureau of Standards.

nc. nanocurie.

N.C.A. neurocirculatory asthenia.

NCI National Cancer Institute.

N.C.M.H. National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

N.C.N. National Council of Nurses.

NCRP National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurements.

Nd chemical symbol for neodymium.

n_D symbol for refractive index.

N.D.A. National Dental Association.

NDV Newcastle disease virus.

Ne chemical symbol for neon.

nealogy (ne-ah'o-je) [Gr. *nealēs* young + *-logy*] the study of the early infant stages of animals.

near-sight (nēr'sit) myopia.

nearsighted (nēr-sit'ed) myopic.

nearsightedness (nēr-sit'ed-nes) myopia.

nearthrosis (ne'ar-thro'sis) [Gr. *neos* new + *arthron* joint] 1. a false joint; pseudarthrosis. 2. an artificial joint constructed in the shaft of a bone by a surgical operation.

nebenagglutinin (na'ben-ah-gloo'ti-nin) [Ger. *neben* near, beside + *agglutinin*] partial agglutinin.

nebenkern (na'ben-kern) [Ger. *neben* near, beside + *kern* kernel, nucleus] 1. a name given to several structures of the cell, but especially to the paranucleus. 2. a large mitochondrial mass around the axial filament in the flagellum of the spermatozoon; it is formed by coalescence of smaller mitochondria during spermatogenesis.

nebramycin (neb-rah-mi'sin) any of a complex of antibacterial substance produced by *Streptomyces tenebrarius*.

nebula (neb'u-lah), pl. *neb'ulae* [L. "mist"] 1. a slight corneal opacity or scar that can be seen only by oblique illumination; it seldom interferes with vision. 2. cloudiness in urine. 3. an oily preparation for use in an atomizer. **n. epinephri'nae hydrochlor'idi**, epinephrine hydrochloride spray.

nebularine (neb-u-lār'in) chemical name: 9-β-D-ribofuranosyl-9H-purine. An antibiotic substance, C₁₀H₁₂N₄O₅, isolated from the juice of the fungus *Clitocybe nebularis*, which has tuberculostatic and antimitotic activity, and in high dilutions, preferentially inhibits growth of some cancer cells.

nebulization (neb'u-li-zā'shun) [L. *nebula* mist] 1. conversion into a spray. 2. treatment by a spray.

nebulizer (neb'u-liz'er) an atomizer; a device for throwing a spray.

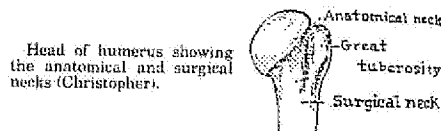
Necator (ne-ka'tor) [L. "murderer"] a genus of nematode parasites of the family Ancylostomidae. **N. americana'us**, the American or New World hookworm, a nematode parasite resembling, but shorter and more slender than, *Ancylostoma duodenale*. It is characterized by its buccal cavity containing four plates, four

pharyngeal lancets, and a dorsal conic tooth. Infection by this parasite produces hookworm disease. Called also *Ancylostoma americanum* and *Uncinaria americana*. See also *hookworm disease*, under *disease*.

necatoriasis (ne-ka'to-ri'ah-sis) the state of being infected with worms of the genus *Necator*. See *hookworm disease*, under *disease*.

necessity (nē-sēs'i-te) something necessary or indispensable. **pharmaceutic n.**, **pharmaceutical n.**, a substance having slight or no value therapeutically, but used in the preparation of various pharmaceuticals, including preservatives, solvents, ointment bases, and flavoring, coloring, diluting, emulsifying, and suspending agents; called also *pharmaceutic* or *pharmaceutical aid*.

neck (nek) a constricted portion, such as the part connecting the head and trunk of the body (collum [NA]), or the constricted part of an organ, as of the uterus (cervix uteri), or other structure (e.g., collum dentis). **ana-**



tomical n. of humerus, collum anatomicum humeri. **n. of ankle bone**, collum tali. **big n.**, goiter. **bull n.**, massive swelling of the neck, as in malignant diphtheria. **n. of condyloid process of mandible**, collum mandibulae. **dental n.**, collum dentis. **Derbyshire n.**, goiter. **false n. of humerus**, collum chirurgicum humeri. **n. of femur**, collum femoris. **n. of gallbladder**, collum vesicae felleae. **n. of glans penis**, collum glandis penis. **n. of hair follicle**, collum folliculi pili. **n. of humerus**, collum anatomicum humeri. **lateral n. of vertebra**, pediculus arcus vertebrae. **Madelung's n.**, diffuse symmetrical lipomas of the neck. **n. of malleus**, collum mallei. **n. of mandible**, collum mandibulae. **Nithsdale n.**, goiter. **n. of pancreas**, a constricted portion marking the junction of the head and body of the pancreas. **n. of radius**, collum radii. **n. of rib**, collum costae. **n. of scapula**, collum scapulae. **surgical n. of humerus**, collum chirurgicum humeri. **n. of talus**, collum tali. **n. of tooth**, the slightly constricted region of union of the crown and root or roots of a tooth; called also *collum dentis* [NA] and *cervix dentis*. **true n. of humerus**, collum anatomicum humeri. **turkey gobbler n.**, submental vertical skin folds. **n. of urinary bladder**, cervix vesicae. **uterine n.**, n. of uterus, cervix uteri. **n. of vertebra**, n. of vertebral arch, pediculus arcus vertebrae. **webbed n.**, pterygium colli. **wry n.**, torticollis.

necklace (nek'las) an encircling band around the neck. **Casal's n.**, an area of erythema and pigmentation around the neck in pellagra; called also *Casal's collar*.

necrectomy (nek-rek'to-me) [necro- + Gr. *ektomē* excision] excision of necrotic tissue.

necremia (nek-re'me-ah) [necro- + Gr. *haima* blood + *-ia*] loss of vitality of the blood.

necrencephalus (nek'ren-se'ah-lus) [necro- + Gr. *enkephalos* brain] softening of the brain.

necro- (nek'ro) [Gr. *nekros* dead] a combining form denoting relationship to death or to a dead body, cells, or tissue.

necrobacillosis (nek'ro-bas'i-lo'sis) infection with Schmorl's bacillus, *Bacteroides necrophorus*, which causes diphtheria with abscesses in cattle, gangrenous dermatitis in horses, areas of necrosis in hogs and calves, and abscesses and areas of necrosis in rabbits. See also *calf diphtheria*, under *diphtheria*, and *Schmorl's disease*, under *disease*.

necrobiosis (nek'ro-bi-o'sis) [necro- + Gr. *biosis* life] swelling, basophilia, and distortion of collagen bundles in the dermis, sometimes with obliteration of normal

structure, but short of actual necrosis. Especially of granuloma annulare diabetorum. Cf. *gan-lipo'dica*, *n. lipoidica* diabetica, a dermal diabetics, characterized by and connective tissue of the collagen occurring in irregular upper dermis. The lesions are in the mid or lower shins.

necrobiotic (nek'ro-bi-ot'ik) characterized by necrobiosis.

necrocytosis (nek'ro-si-to'sis) death and decay of cells. **necrocytotoxin** (nek'ro-si'to) produces death of cells.

necrogenic (nek'ro-jen'ik) [ne-duce] productive of necrosis.

necrogenous (nē-kroj'ē-nus) from dead matter.

necrohormone (nek'ro-hör'n) a substance present in dead tissue which excites cell division in, which excites cell division in,

necrologic (nek'ro-loj'ik) pertaining to necrology.

necrologist (nē-krol'o-jist) a necrologist.

necrology (nē-krol'o-je, nek-ri) the statistics or records of death.

necrolysis (nē-krol'i-sis) [necro- separation or exfoliation of]

toxic epidermal n., an exfoliation of the epidermis, which erythema rapidly spread followed by the formation of blisters by skin that appears scaled.

Staphylococci of phage group tw reaction to various drugs (in adult).

Called Lyell's syndrome and sci- dermatitis exfoliativa neonatorum.

necromania (nek'ro-ma'ne-ah-madness) necrophilia.

necrometer (nē-krom'e-ter) [necro- sure] an instrument for measuring dead body.

necromimesis (nek'ro-mi-me'sis) [imitation] a delusion of being dead.

necronectomy (nek'ro-nek'to-ri) the excision of necrotic tissue.

necrophagous (nē-krof'ah-gus) [to eat] devouring or subsisting on corpses.

necrophilia (nek'ro-fil'e-ah) sexual intercourse with corpses.

necrophilic (nek'ro-fil'ik) 1. pertained by necrophilism. 2. s. dead tissue, as necrophilic bacteria.

necrophilism (nē-krof'i-lizm) [love] necrophilia.

necrophilous (nē-krof'i-lus) for dead tissues; said of organisms characterized by necrophilia.

necrophily (nē-krof'i-le) necrophobia.

necrophobia (nek'ro-fō-be-ah) morbid fear of death. 2. morbid

necropneumonia (nek'ro-nu-m) pneumonia lung + *-ia*] gangrene

necropsy (nek'rop-se) [Gr. *nekro-* examination of a body after death]

necrosadism (nek'ro-sa'dizm) [dis- mutilation of a corpse for ing or gratifying sexual feelings.

necroscopy (nē-kros'ko-pe) [Gr. to examine] necropsy.

necrose (nek'rōs) to become necrotic.

necroses (nē-kro'sēz) [Gr.] plurals of necrosis.

necrosin (nek'ro-sin) a substance which produces the signs of necrosis, lymphatic blockade, inflammation, and swelling of collagen

what curved, and show the peculiar arrangement of the end-organ with respect to the temperature sense. **tendinous s's**, maculae albae. **Trousseau's s.**, tache cérébrale. **typhoid s's**, rose s's. **vital s.**, a name sometimes given to any of the major autonomic centers in the pons and medulla oblongata which are indispensable to life. **Wagner's s.**, the nucleolus of the human ovum. **warm s's**, minute areas in the skin that are peculiarly sensitive to temperatures above body temperature; see *temperature s's*. **Willner's s's**, efflorescent spots, soon becoming pustules, on the internal layer of the prepuce; seen in the early stages of smallpox. **yellow s.**, macula retinae.

sprain (sprān) a joint injury in which some of the fibers of a supporting ligament are ruptured but the continuity of the ligament remains intact. **riders' s.**, sprain of the adductor longus muscle of the thigh, resulting from strain in riding horseback. **Schlatter's s.**, Osgood-Schlatter disease.

spray (sprā) a liquid minutely divided or nebulized as by a jet of air or steam. **ether s.**, ether applied in a nebulized form to produce local anesthesia by chilling the part. **needle s.**, a water spray administered through a device having needle-sized jets. **Peet-Schultz s. (obs.)**, a nasal spray for preventive application against poliomyelitis. **Pickrell's s.**, a solution of 3.5 per cent sulfathiazine in 6 per cent triethanolamine for spraying on burned areas; called also *Pickrell's method*. **Tucker's s. (obs.)**, a nasal spray for asthma containing 1 per cent cocaine and 5 per cent potassium nitrate. **tyrothricin s.**, a solution of tyrothricin and water, made with suitable, harmless, solubilizing and wetting agents; it may contain a small proportion of alcohol and a suitable vasoconstrictor. It is used as a topical antibiotic.

spreader (spred'er) an instrument for distributing something over a broader area. **root canal s.**, a pointed instrument of variable diameter and taper, specifically designed for laterally condensing the root canal filling material.

Sprengel's deformity (spreng'elz) (Otto Gerhard Karl Sprengel, German surgeon, 1852-1915) see under *deformity*.

sprew (sproo) sprue.

spring (spring) an elastic wire attached to a denture or other appliance. **auxiliary s.**, a short piece of wire attached to an orthodontic appliance to serve as a lever to apply force to a tooth or teeth. **coil s.**, lengths of coil spring used as a part of orthodontic appliances to open or to close spaces between teeth. **Z s.**, a spring bent in the form of a Z with a coil loop at each end, used to move an individual tooth or groups of teeth buccally or labially.

sprue (sproo) 1. a chronic form of malabsorption syndrome occurring in both tropical and nontropical forms; called also *catarrhal dysentery*. 2. in dentistry, the hole through which metal or other material is poured or forced into a mold. **nontropical s.**, a malabsorption syndrome affecting both children and adults, precipitated by the ingestion of gluten-containing foods; its etiology is unknown, but a hereditary factor has been implicated. Pathologically, the proximal intestinal mucosa loses its villous structure, surface epithelial cells exhibit degenerative changes, and their absorptive function is severely impaired. It is characterized by diarrhea in which the stools are bulky, frothy, fatty (steatorrhea), and fetid (occasionally, malabsorption may be associated with the passage of a single bulky stool without diarrhea), and by abdominal distention, flatulence, weight loss, asthenia, deficiency of vitamins B, D, and K, and electrolyte depletion. Called also *celiac disease* and *gluten enteropathy*. In the *infantile form* the onset is insidious, and is marked by irritability, loss of appetite, weakness, extreme wasting, growth retardation, and celiac crisis; called also *infantile celiac disease*. The *adult form* is marked by extreme lassitude, fatigue, difficulty in breathing, clubbing of the fingers, bone pain, cramping of the muscles, tetany, abdominal distention during the day, megacolon, tympanitis, and skin pigmentation; called also *adult celiac disease*. **tropical s.**, a malabsorption syndrome occurring in the tropics and subtropics. Protein malnutrition is usually

follic acid deficiency is particularly common. Administration of antibiotics (especially tetracycline) and folic acid usually results in remission. Called also *Ceylon sore mouth*. *Cochin-China diarrhea*, *psoriasis stomatitis intertropica*, and *stomatitis tropica*.

Spt. abbreviation for *L. spir'itus*, spirit.

spur (sper) a projecting body, as from a bone. In dentistry, a piece of metal projecting from a plate, band, or other dental appliance. **calcaneal s.**, a bone excrescence on the lower surface of the calcaneus which frequently causes pain on walking. **Morand's s.**, calcar avis. **occipital s.**, an abnormal process of bone on the occipital bone behind the posterior process of the atlas. **olecranon s.**, an abnormal process of bone at the insertion of the triceps muscle.

spurious (spu're-us) [*L. spurius*] simulated; not genuine; false.

sputamentum (spu'tah-men'tum) [*L.*] sputum.

sputum (spu'tum) [*L.*] matter ejected from the lungs, bronchi, and trachea, through the mouth. **s. aerogino'sum**, green s. **albuminoid s.**, a yellowish, frothy sputum of persons from whom large amounts of pleural fluid have been withdrawn; believed to be due to pulmonary edema. **s. coc'tum**, the opaque mucus of the later stages of bronchitis and laryngitis. **s. cru'dum**, the clear, tenacious mucus of the early stages of laryngitis and bronchitis. **s. cruen'tum**, bloody sputum. **globular s.**, sputum in yellow spherical lumps; said to be characteristic of the late stages of tuberculosis. **green s.**, sputum stained with a green pigment, as in certain cases of jaundice. **icteric s.**, sputum stained with a greenish or yellow tint by bile pigments, as in jaundice. **moss-agate s.**, a grayish, opalescent, gelatinous mottled sputum, usually projected from the mouth in a more or less globular form during coughing; characteristic of diseases of the trachea (Chevalier Jackson). **nummular s.**, sputum in rounded disks, shaped somewhat like coins. **prune juice s.**, dark, reddish brown, bloody sputum of certain forms of pneumonia, cancer of the lung, gangrene, etc. **rusty s.**, sputum stained with blood or blood pigments; seen in pneumonia, etc.

SQ abbreviation (symbol) for *subcutaneous*.

squalene (skwa'lēn) an unsaturated terpene hydrocarbon, $[(CH_2)_2C : CH(CH_2)_2C(CH_3) : CH(CH_2)_2C(CH_3)_2 - CH_2]_3$, from the liver oil of sharks and certain other elasmobranch fishes; it is an intermediate in cholesterol biosynthesis in all animals examined. It is found in small amounts in human blood plasma and in increased amounts in viral influenza.

squama (skwa'mah), pl. *squa'mae* [*L.*] a scale or plate-like structure; [*NA*] a general term for such a structure. **s. alveola'ris**, a thin plate covering the bare areas of pulmonary alveoli. **frontal s.**, s. of frontal bone. **s. fronta'lis** [*NA*], the broad, curved portion of the frontal bone, situated above the supraorbital margin and forming the forehead. **mental s.**, external, protuberantia mentalis. **occipital s.**, s. occipitalis. **occipital s., superior**, os interparietale. **s. occipita'lis** [*NA*], occipital squama: the largest of the four parts of the occipital bone, extending from the posterior edge of the foramen magnum to the lambdoid suture, its external surface bearing the external occipital protuberance and nuchal lines. **perpendicular s.**, s. frontalis. **temporal s.**, s. of temporal bone. **s. tempora'lis**, pars squamosa ossis temporalis.

squamae (skwa'me) [*L.*] plural of *squama*.

squamate (skwa'māt) [*L. squamatus*, from *squamascale*] scaly; having or resembling scales.

squamatization (skwa'mah-ti-za'shun) the transformation of cells of other types into squamous cells; squamous metaplasia.

squame (skwām) [*L. squama*] a scale or scalelike substance.

squamocellular (skwa'mo-sel'u-lar) [*L. squama scale + cellula cell*] having squamous cells.

squamofrontal (skwa'mo-fron'tal) pertaining to the squama frontalis.